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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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THOMAS, KAYDEN, HORSTEMEYER & RISLEY, LLP
100 GALLERIA PARKWAY, NW
STE 1750
ATLANTA, GA 30339-5948

EXAMINER

PATEL, HARESH N

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2154

DATE MAILED: 11/16/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/815,760

Applicant(s)

DEAN, ALAN DEREK

Examiner

Haresh Patel

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 August 2005.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-20 are subject to examination.
2. Applicant's arguments presented in the appeal brief, dated 8/26/2005, regarding the claimed subject matter of the latest claims 1-20 is persuasive and, therefore, the finality of office action, dated 1/24/2005, is withdrawn and the prosecution is hereby reopened. However, upon further consideration of the available prior arts, the claimed subject matter is rejected with the new grounds of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1, 3, 7, 9, 13, 15, 17 and 19 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pena, 6,292,211 (Hereinafter Pena) in view of Hall, 5,930,479 (Hereinafter Hall) and Ramey et al., 6,298,128 (Hereinafter Ramey).
5. As per claims 1 and 7, Pena teaches a program storage device readable by a machine (e.g., col., 4, lines 2 – 34) and encoding a program of instructions (e.g., col., 4, lines 2 – 34) / a

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system (e.g., col., 4, lines 2 – 34) for generating a set of electronic mail addresses (e.g., col., 13, lines 39 - 66), said instructions operable to:

logic configured to provide a personal name code indicative of the name of a person (e.g., col., 4, lines 20 - 54),

logic configured to provide a location code indicative of a known location of the person (e.g., col., 7, line 56 – col., 8, line 45),

logic configured to generate an electronic mail address (e.g., col., 13, lines 39 - 66) for said person (e.g., col., 4, lines 20 - 54) and

logic configured to provide a database of said electronic mail addresses for a plurality of persons at one or more locations (e.g., col., 7, line 56 – col., 8, line 45).

However, Pena does not specifically mention about standardized mail addresses.

Hall discloses a well-known concept of using standardized mail addresses (e.g., col., 5, lines 5 – 38).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Pena with the teachings of Hall in order to facilitate usage of standardized mail addresses because the standardization would provide each of the mail address containing common type of information. The mail address providing common type of information would be used to handle the mail addresses.

Pena and Hall do not specifically mention about electronic mail address based on the personal name code and the location code (e.g., figures 10-7, 10-8, 5-16, 5-17, col., 2, lines 48 – 55, col., 5, lines 38 – 58).

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Ramey discloses a well-known concept of using electronic mail address based on the personal name code and the location code (e.g., col., 5, lines 5 – 38).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Pena and Hall with the teachings of Ramey in order to facilitate usage of electronic mail address based on the personal name code and the location code because the personal name code and the location code in the electronic mail address would provide information regarding the person and the location. The information regarding the person and the location would be used to handle the mail addresses.

6. As per claims 3, 9, Pena, Hall and Ramey disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. Ramey also discloses the personal name code includes at least the person's family name (e.g., col., 9, lines 21 - 38).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Pena and Hall with the teachings of Ramey in order to facilitate usage of the personal name code includes at least the person's family name because the personal name code including the person's family name in the electronic mail address would provide information regarding the person. The information regarding the person's family name would be used to handle the mail addresses.

7. As per claims 13 and 17, Pena, Hall and Ramey disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. Ramey also discloses usage of an information source (e.g., col., 5, lines 22 - 48).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Pena and Hall with the teachings of Ramey in order to facilitate usage of an information source because the information source would provide information regarding electronic mail. The information regarding the electronic mail would be used to handle the mail addresses.

8. As per claims 15 and 19, Pena, Hall and Ramey disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. Ramey also discloses locating the electronic mail address of the person in the database (e.g., col., 5, lines 22 - 48).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Pena and Hall with the teachings of Ramey in order to facilitate usage of locating the electronic mail address of the person in the database because the locating would provide information regarding the electronic mail. The information regarding the electronic mail from the database would be used to handle the mail addresses.

9. Claims 2 and 8 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pena, Hall and Ramey in view of Toyoda, 6,897,985 (Hereinafter Toyoda).

10. As per claims 2 and 8, Pena, Hall and Ramey disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. However, Pena, Hall and Ramey do not specifically mention about the location code is a postal code, country specific address locator code, a telephone area code, or a region specific portion of a telephone number.

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Toyoda discloses a well-known concept of using the location code is a postal code, country specific address locator code, a telephone area code, or a region specific portion of a telephone number (e.g., col., 5, lines 12 – 28, col., 6, lines 22 – 36).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Pena, Hall and Ramey with the teachings of Toyoda in order to facilitate usage of the location code is a postal code, country specific address locator code, a telephone area code, or a region specific portion of a telephone number because the location code is a postal code, country specific address locator code, a telephone area code, or a region specific portion of a telephone number would provide information regarding the location of delivery. The information regarding the location of delivery information would be used to handle the mail addresses.

11. Claims 4 and 10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pena, Hall and Ramey in view of Oseto, 6,097,797 (Hereinafter Oseto).

12. As per claims 4 and 10, Pena, Hall and Ramey disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. However, Pena, Hall and Ramey do not specifically mention about location of each individual in a geographic region, country or state.

Oseto discloses a well-known concept of using the location of each individual in a geographic region, country or state (e.g., figure 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Pena, Hall and Ramey with the teachings of Oseto in

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order to facilitate usage of the location of each individual in a geographic region, country or state because the location code in a geographic region, country or state would provide information regarding the location of delivery. The information regarding the location of delivery information would be used to handle the mail addresses.

13. Claims 5 and 11 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pena, Hall and Ramey in view of Grauman, 6,707,472 (Hereinafter Grauman).

14. As per claims 5 and 11, Pena, Hall and Ramey disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. However, Pena, Hall and Ramey do not specifically mention about subsidiary address including existing electronic addresses are attached to the electronic mail address in the database.

Grauman discloses a well-known concept of using subsidiary address including existing electronic addresses is attached to the electronic mail address in the database (e.g., col., 9, lines 36 – 65, figure 3).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of Pena, Hall and Ramey with the teachings of Grauman in order to facilitate usage of subsidiary address including existing electronic addresses is attached to the electronic mail address in the database because the subsidiary address including existing electronic addresses provide information regarding the existing electronic addresses content information related to delivery. The information regarding the existing electronic addresses content information related to delivery would be used to handle the mail addresses.

15. Claims 6, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Pena, Hall and Ramey in view of Official Notice.

16. As per claims 6, 12, 16, 20, Pena, Hall and Ramey teaches the claimed limitations as rejected above. However, Pena, Hall and Ramey do not specifically mention about attaching a unique identifier to the person's electronic mail address and after determining that the electronic mail address is non-unique attaching an indicator.

“Official Notice” is taken that both the concept and advantages of providing attaching a unique identifier to the person's electronic mail address and after determining that the electronic mail address is non-unique attaching an indicator is well known and expected in the art. For example, Scroggie et al., 5,970,469, discloses these limitations, creation of unique identification that also includes e-mail address, col., 9, lines 29 – 41; Pennell et al., 2005/0125546, also discloses these limitations, usage of generation of an e-mail address that is having unique information, paragraphs 11 and 12. Dovolis, 2001/0034609, also discloses these limitations, usage of unique e-mail address and/or combination with other unique identifiers, paragraph 39, abstract; Pena, 6,292,211, also discloses these limitations, usage of creating an e-mail address for each subscriber and assigning a unique system access code, col., 13, lines 60 – 67; Pennell et al., 6,874,023, also discloses these limitations, usage of generating an e-mail address with a unique identifier, paragraph 24; Szutu, 2001/0047391, also discloses these limitations, usage of generation of an e-mail address that is having unique information, paragraphs 11 and 12.

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include attaching a unique identifier to the person's electronic mail address and after

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determining that the electronic mail address is non-unique attaching an indicator with the teachings of Pena, Hall and Ramey in order to facilitate each electronic mail address to be identified among other electronic mail addresses. By having a unique identifier for each electronic mail address, it would help identify each electronic mail address differently from the other electronic mail addresses. Attaching an indicator to the electronic mail address would help indicate that the same electronic mail address is used by two different persons.

17. As per claims 14, 18, Pena, Hall and Ramey disclose the claimed limitations as rejected above. However, Pena, Hall and Ramey do not specifically mention about providing the database of electronic mail addresses on-line.

“Official Notice” is taken that both the concept and advantages of providing the database of electronic mail addresses on-line is well known and expected in the art. For example, Scroggie et al., 5,970,469, discloses these limitations, creation of unique identification that also includes e-mail address, col., 9, lines 29 – 41; Pennell et al., 2005/0125546, also discloses these limitations, usage of generation of an e-mail address that is having unique information, paragraphs 11 and 12. Dovolis, 2001/0034609, also discloses these limitations, usage of unique e-mail address and/or combination with other unique identifiers, paragraph 39, abstract; Pena, 6,292,211, also discloses these limitations, usage of creating an e-mail address for each subscriber and assigning a unique system access code, col., 13, lines 60 – 67; Pennell et al., 6,874,023, also discloses these limitations, usage of generating an e-mail address with a unique identifier, paragraph 24; Szutu, 2001/0047391, also discloses these limitations, usage of generation of an e-mail address that is having unique information, paragraphs 11 and 12.

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It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include providing the database of electronic mail addresses on-line with the teachings of Pena, Hall and Ramey in order to facilitate accessing to the database over the on-line devices/resources. Having the database containing electronic mail addresses information available online, would help access the information using the well-known on-line devices/resources.

Conclusion

18. The prior art made of record (forms PTO-892 and applicant provided IDS cited arts) and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL. Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a). Note: The claims dated 9/20/2004 were amended after non-final rejection, office action dated 6/16/2004.

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

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Examiner has cited particular columns and line numbers and/or paragraphs and/or sections and/or page numbers in the reference(s) as applied to the claims above for the convenience of the applicant. Although the specified citations are representative of the teachings of the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. It is respectfully requested from the applicant in preparing responses, to fully consider the references in entirety, as potentially teaching, all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage, as taught by the prior art or disclosed by the Examiner.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Haresh Patel whose telephone number is (571) 272-3973. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday from 10:00 am to 8:00 pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John Follansbee can be reached on (571) 272-3964. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is (571) 273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

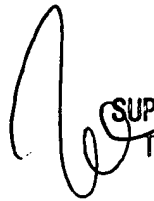
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Haresh Patel

November 9, 2005



JOHN FOLLANSBEE
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100